Oncology Clinical Pathways Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

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<u>Acute Myeloid Leukemia – Presumptive Conditions</u>

VA automatically presumes that certain disabilities were caused by military service. This is because of the unique circumstances of a specific Veteran's military service. If a presumed condition is diagnosed in a Veteran within a certain group, they can be awarded disability compensation.

Atomic Veterans – Exposure to Ionizing Radiation

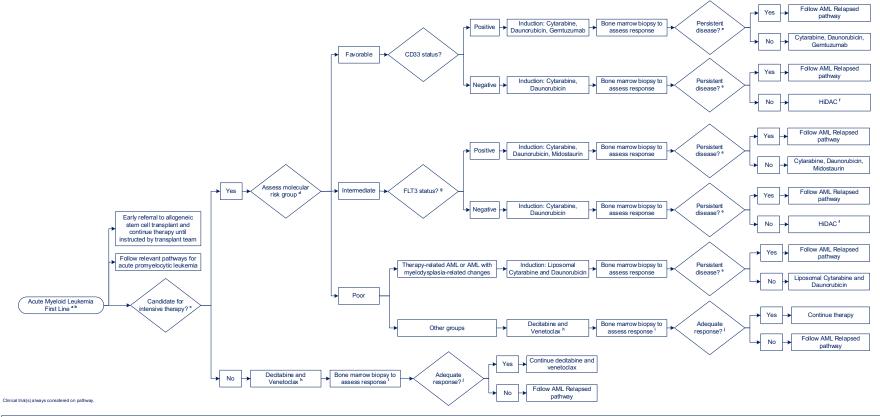
All forms of leukemia

For more information, please visit <u>U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs - Presumptive Disability Benefits (va.gov)</u>





Acute Myeloid Leukemia – First Line



* Diagnosis must include flow cytometry, karyotype, rapid order (<72 hours) molecular tests (to include: FLT3, NPM1, IDH1, and IDH2), and myeloid neoplasms; AML FISH lesting can also be performed, either up front, or at the discretion of the pathologist (can include: -5/5q, -7/7q, KMT2A, t(8;21) RUNX1::RUNX1T1, t(15;17) PML::RARA, t(16:16) or inv(16) CBFB::MYH11, t(9,22) BCR::ABL1, and TP53)

b Supportive Care includes transfusions with leukocyte depleted/irradiated units for patients who are transplant candidates; platet transfusion for Hgb < 7 g'dL, cryoprecipitate for fibrinogen < 150 mg/dL; tumor lysis syndrome monitoring, allopurinol and IV fluid prophylaxis, and ræburicæse treatment if needed for patients with high WBC, hyperuriœmia, and/or renal dysfunction; infection prophylaxis is recommended e.g., fungal, HSVVZV, and bacterial

Candidate for Intensive Therapy assess by age, performance status, comorbidities, and social factors; useful tool is the Fred Hutch Treatment Related Mortality Calculator, echocardiogram is required if considering intensive therapy; candidates for intensive therapy assumes that the patient is a transplant candidate; early HLA typing recommended

d Risk Group Classification determined via guidelines such as European LeukemiaNet (ELN) or National Comprehensive Care Network (NCCN)

Persistent Disease second induction may be appropriate based on depth of response and regimen used

HIDAC "High Dose" Cytarabine Consolidation; dosing schedule may be on days 1-3 or days 1, 3, and 5; monitoring for neurologic (cerebellar) toxicity required; supportive care with steroid eye drops required

FLT3 Status mutation defined as point mutation in the tyrosine kinase domain (TKD) or internal tandem duplication (ITD) mutation

h Venetoclax has many drug-drug interactions; consultation with oncology pharmacist is recommended; anti-infection prophylaxis recommended particularly when the patient has neutropenia, e.g., fungal, HSV/VZV, and bacterial; dose modifications (duration, dose, frequency) of venetoclax are frequently needed based on blood cell counts; regular bone marrow biopsies to assess and follow response are needed with this continuous therapy

Bone Marrow Biopsy After Decitabine and Venetoclax variability in response time

Adequate Response defined as at minimum a partial remission

AML Acute Myeloid Leukemia

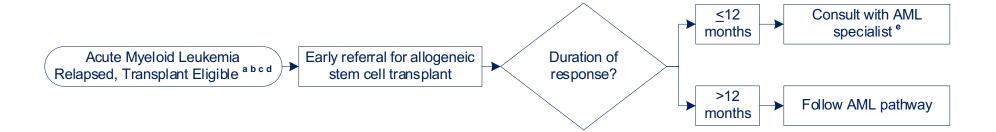
Clinical Trial Resources https://dinicaltrials.gov/ and https://lls-forms.careboxhealth.com/?IRC=HCP







<u>Acute Myeloid Leukemia – Relapsed, Transplant Eligible</u>



Clinical trial(s) always considered on pathway.

- ^a **Diagnosis at Relapse** relapse >6 months prior to therapy; must include flow cytometry (including CD33 expression) and myeloid NGS test (at minimum must include: ASXL1, BCOR, CEBPA, EZH2, FLT3, IDH1, IDH2, NPM1, RUNX1, SF3B1, SRSF2, STAG2, TP53, U2AF, and ZRSR2)
- b Supportive Care includes transfusions with leukocyte depleted/irradiated units for patients who are transplant candidates; platelet transfusion for platelets 10,000/mcL, pRBC transfusion for Hgb < 7 g/dL, cryoprecipitate for fibrinogen < 150 mg/dL; tumor lysis syndrome monitoring, allopurinol and IV fluid prophylaxis, and rasburicase treatment if needed for patients with high WBC, hyperuricemia, and/or renal dysfunction; infection prophylaxis is recommended e.g., fungal, HSV/VZV, and bacterial
- ^c Transplant referral for stem cell transplant requires pre-transplant evaluation and review through TRACER
- ^d Transplant Eligible assess by age, performance status, comorbidities, and social factors
- e AML Specialist may include consult to NTO

AML Acute Myeloid Leukemia

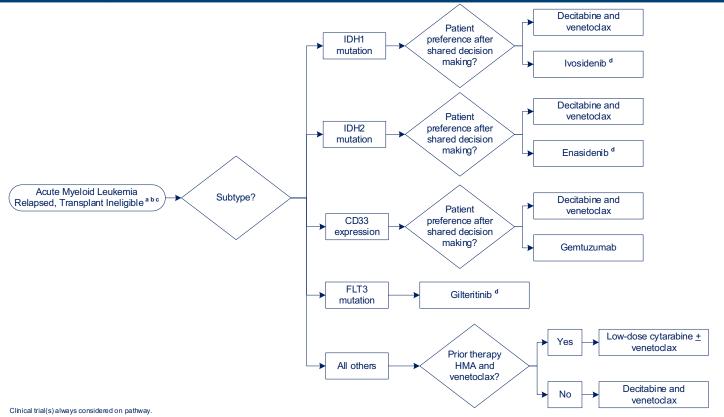
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Acute Myeloid Leukemia - Relapsed, Transplant Ineligible



^a Diagnosis at Relapse relapse >6 months prior to therapy; must include flow cytometry (including CD33 expression) and myeloid NGS test (at minimum must include: ASXL1, BCOR, CEBPA, EZH2, FLT3, IDH1, IDH2, NPM1, RUNX1, SF3B1, SRSF2, STAG2, TP53, U2AF, and ZRSR2);

AML Acute Myeloid Leukemia **HMA** Hypomethylating Agent

Clinical Trial Resources https://clinicaltrials.gov/ and https://lls-forms.careboxhealth.com/?IRC=HCP







b Supportive Care includes transfusions; platelet units ≤ 10,000/mcL; Hgb ≤ 7 g/dL; cryoprecipitate for fibrinogen < 150mg/dL; tumor lysis syndrome monitoring, allopurinol and IV fluid prophylaxis, and rasburicase treatment if needed for patients with high WBC, hyperuricemia, and/or renal dysfunction; infection prophylaxis is recommended e.g., fungal, HSV/VZV, and bacterial

^c Transplant Ineligible assess by age, performance status, comorbidities, and social factors

d Ivosidenib, Enasidenib, and Gilteritinib require special monitoring for and treatment of differentiation syndrome

Questions?

Contact VHAOncologyPathways@va.gov





